ister, were among the callers.

Among the other callers at the White House was former President. Taft, who remained for half an hour with Secretary Tumulty and departed recovery of the President. Several pembers of the diplomatic corps also called during the day. Constant in-culries by telephone were made throughout the day as to the condition

The President's brother, John W. lison, was summoned from Balti-

Word reached the White House through the State Department that King Albert of the Belgians had cancelled all his engagements on account of the President's illness. The King ington to personally express his sym-pathy to the President, but it was ex-plained to him that the President's condition would not permit him to re-

The emergency in the affairs of the Government which protracted disability on the part of the President would octhe leading constitutionalists of Con-gress. On this point the Federal Con-stitution does not define what shall be construed as disability and makes no provision whatsower for the assumption of the duties of President by the Vice-President, except to say that he shall assume such duties. The Constitution on this point declares:

In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, desth, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President declaring what officer shall then set accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be alexed.

fined or even indicates. Neither is it termined what efficer of Government what branch of the Government shall sume the right to take the action eccessary to replace the disabled Presi-ent by his duly elected successor, the lice-President, or in the event of the revious death of that officer, the statu-

Many Questions Are Open

In the event that the complete dis-bility of the President is physical in ability of the President is physical in character, the questions as to the succession by the Vice-President are numerous and altogether open. There is under the Constitution no means provided for foreing his assumption of office. Seemingly, according to the Constitutional experts, it would be up to the President to determine when he should seek the relief from effice which disability would necessitate.

might be completely paralyzed in limb and voice yet clear in mind. In this event he could perform all the functions of office in so far as his judgment and decision were concerned. Legally he actually could sign state documents through the touching of a pen to his hand. The same state of affairs would maintain if he became totally blind or deaf.

deaf.
On the other hand, a protracted maiady of the gravest kind physically might
not impair the President's mentality although be would be bedridden and unable to take under consideration any public business as in the case of a long fever. Here, too, the question of in-ability to perform the power and duties of office is still an open one.

The situation is peculiar in that despite the 130 years of constitutional life.

Neurologist Says Patient's Condition Is Grave.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8 .- Dr. Francis : Dercum, the neurologist, who examined President Wilson as a consulting physi-cian, said to-day that "the President's ondition is grave, but that he is of a

condition is grave, but that he is of a cheerful frame of mind."

After spending an hour and a half at the President's bedside, Dr. Dercum returned home at midnight, "We merely confirmed Dr. Grayson's, diagnosis, made previously, and fqund the President very much in need of rest. He is very cheerful and takes an interest in what is going on. This is an encouraging indication."

Mr. Wilson, according to Dr. Dercum, realizes that he is a sick man and is

Mr. Wilson, according to Dr. Dercum, realizes that he is a sick man and is making an effort to cease chaining under the restraint which compels him to relinquish temporarily the helm of the Administration. By nature, said the neurologist, he is a "hard man to handle," from the viewpoint of a physician.

"The President is not, the type of man to be worried by his symptoms," said Dr. Dercum, "This led him to overtax his strength, when he should have been husbanding it after the strain of the Peace Conference."

L'pon his arrival, Dr. Dercum said to newspaper reporters:

newspaper reporters:
"The President is profoundly exhausted and very weak. He remained in bed all day. He had no temperature, but the fact that he was up and about Wednesday and became so completely exhausted later caused everyone to be

Dr. Dercum to-night said he expected to go to the capital again to-morrow for another consultation with Dr. Gray-

Dr. Dercum said it had been pre-arranged for him to return to-morrow and that there was "nothing particularly urgent" in his visit.

REDFIELD MAY HAVE TO STAY IN CABINET

President's Illness Disarranges Plans for Retiring.

Special Desputch to Two Sur. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. - William C. Redfield may have to stay on the job as Secretary of Commerce or leave this Cabinet post vacant as a result of the

Cabinet post vacant as a result of the President's iliness.
Secretary Redfield's resignation was accepted to take effect about the first of October, but because of the uncertainty of the general domestic and international situation and inability of the President to name a successor he arranged to stay on, possibly until November 1. It appears now, however, that no successor for him can be named by that date.

The President's tiliness is of such a

The President's illness is of such a character that a long period of complete rest is regarded by his physicians as necessary. This means that he will not

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. John B. Ciarke Co., Manabester, N. H.—440.

the pervone condition: is still be permitted to consider any interna-tional or domestic questions and conso-quently cannot take up the Commerce

where he has been for several days. He left Washington without being aware of the President's real condition. It is known that the Secretary boped and ex-pected to get out at least by the first or next month so as to go into business

again.

One thing that prompted the Secretary to remain in the Cabinet was the necessity of making final arrangements for the 1920 census and the preparation of his appears of the control of the contro of he apad census and the preparation of his annual report and estimates for Congress. These tasks have been about completed. The commercial service work of the Department has been organized on a peace time basis, with all war work virtually wound up.
It is possible that Mr. Redfield may

step out and leave the Department in the hands of Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant See

MORMONS PRAY FOR WILSON.

Opens With Appeal. SALT LARR CITY, Utah, Oct. 3.—A special prayer for the complete and rapid recovery of President Wilson was said here to-day at the opening of the nine-tieth semi-annual conference of the Mormon Church, held in the tabernacle in which President Wilson spoke Sentemmon Church, held in the tabernacle in which President Wilson spoke Septem

LANSING AND PAYNE DISCUSS IMPERATOR

No Decision About Disposal Former German Liner.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Final disposi-tion of the giant German liner impérator and the seven other German ships al-located to the United States after the signing of the armistice was discussed to-day at a conference between Secre-tary Lansing and Chairman Payne of the Shippling Board. No decision was resched and a further conference will be held when additional information on the subject has been obtained.

the subject has been obtained.

These liners have been allocated to
the Allies by the Interallied Naval Commission, but the Shipping Board declined recently to deliver the Imperator to the British Minister of Shipping. All of the versels now are in American ports, the need for them in returning American troops having passed.

While it was announced a week are

troops having passed.

While it was announced a week-ago that the board took the position that the vessels had been permanently allocated to the United States, it was understood that Chairman Payne went to the State Department to sake that some steps be taken to insure final retention of some of the ships at least by the of some of the ships at least by the United States.

H. Rosseter said that allowals in the meeded for their repairs after use as transports, they could be in service by next April. Some of the German liners selzed in American ports when this selzed in American ports when this passenger service long before that time

JUSTICE TIERNEY ACCUSES LAWYER

Kempner Misinformed Reporters in Rent Case.

Supreme Court yesterday completed an investigation of the publication of an erroneous report of a ruling he made in a rent case recently, fixing the blame on Hary Kempner, attorney for the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering. Re-porters for the Times, the New York City News Association and the New

he had made such a ruling, Justice Tier been dropped on statements made in open court that an amicable adjustmer of the difficulty had been reached.

spite the 130 years of constitutional life of the United States the question never has been urgent.

DR. DERCUM TO SEE PRESIDENT TO-DAY from vicious intent, he would lay the

BANDITS ROB SALOON AND KILL BARTENDER

Escape With Loot; Bronx Customers Not Harmed.

Two bundits shot and killed Louis Seigold, a bartender in Henry Heddendorfs saloon, at 175th street and Websier avanue, The Bronx, early to-day and escaped after rifling the cash register. Seigold and three customers found themselves suddenly covered by the revolvers of the couple, who entered shortly before 1 o'clock. The customers were ordered into the rear room and the door key was turned upon them.

Then the robbers start of or the cash register behind the bar. Seigold sought to prevent the robbery and dropped with a bullet under his heart. Patrolman McEntes of the Tremont, avenue police station heard the shot, but the bandits had escaped by the time he reached the

had escaped by the time he reached the

Selgold, who lived at 38 Sixth street, North Pelham, N. Y., died in an ambu-lance on his way to Fordham Hospital.

SUGGESTED POORER MILK. Dairymen's League Head Wrote

Washington Approved It.

Special Despatch to Tan Sen. ALBANY, Oct. 2.—Gov. Smith's investigation of the State Council of Farms and Markets, being conducted by George Gordon Battle, produced to-day a letter written to A. C. Brink, chief of the Bureau of Licenses, by C. G. Baker, president of the Dairymen's League, suggesting there was more profit for suggesting there was more profit for milk producers if they increased the quantity and reduced the quality. The letter said in part: "For the reason that milk is shipped

"For the reason that milk is shipped from your community to the city and for the sake of economy it is far better for you to produce a larger quantity and reduce the quality. It means more money for yourself and larger profits for your creamery, and is working in the direction which the Department of Agriculture at Washington requested."

Col. William T. Chantlarid, investigator for Mr. Battle, telegraphed the Washington officials and received word back that such a statement was absurd.

The continued existence of society demands its abolition. "Is that paragraph I have just read your production?" asked Senator Mc-Kellar.

"I haven't had opportunity to read it, but I should say yes. Probably it is of my composition."

"And is that four belief now?" pusted Mr. McKellar.

"I was engaged in answering another question when this one was propounded

ANSWER IS FORCED ON STRIKE LEADER

Continued from First Page.

cee before acting. "For example, when the proposition was made for a vote on the question of striking some members were absent. Before acting they were all called in to consider it, and they unanimously declared in favor of the strike vote. That action was on July 20 last. It was not an order to strike, but an order to take a vote of the unions as to whether a strike should be ordered. It was directed that the strike vote should be returned.

Committee Can't Order Strike.

to order a strike. It merely brings the to order a strike. It merely brings the accredited representatives of the men together to discuss it and express their own opinions. Each man was known fully to represent his organization and to act for it. Then the matter goes to the different unions and each takes the vote on the question of striking under its own laws and regulations. "They then report to the general com-

mittee, giving the percentages of men in each trade voting for and against the strike. In some cases, however, the committee itself took the vote because committee itself took the vote because some of the men were not assigned to the proper organizations, and it also took the vote of the unorganized men so far as possible. The representations to us showed us that 98 per cent. of the men—and that is a conservative state-ment—voted for the strike."
"Can you tell the numbers in the dif-ferent trades who voted for and against

the strike?" asked Senator Kenyon (Iowa). "As the returns were made in mor

plied Mr. Foster.

plied Mr. Foster.

"Before the strike vote was ordered the committee, as I understand, had declared itself in favor of striking?" asked Senator Steriling (S. D.),

"No; the committee had only declared in favor of taking a strike vote. They submitted to the unions, to be voted on, the simple question; 'Are you willing to support the committee to the extent of stopping work?"

"Was any propaganda in favor of

"None whatever," replied Mr. Foster.
"What discussion was held; what was ts general character about the question

Decide to Ask a Conference.

"On January 35 last a general con-ference was held at Pittsburg to ascer-tain the opinions of steel makers regard-ing the demands that abould be sub-mitted. A resolution was adopted asking a conference with the steel companies re-garding the grievances. local organization was repre-

"What was the nature of these com-plaints" asked Senator Kenyon.
"I soluid say the chief of them con-cerned the lack of what I may call in-dustrial democracy. The men felt that they should have more consideration. They feel that there are two factors in rney feel that there are two factors in an industry, the capital or property and the men. As industry is now organized the property has all the rights.

"They believe that capital is a great factor, but that labor is also a great factor. It is true that the employer makes the investment, but so also do the men, who give their lives and their family.

tion through what we call collective barganing. That I regard as the fundamental in this controversy.

'The men are making a supreme effort
to get it. If they fail now they must
go on with that effort. They have effected a big organization with which to
fight for it, but if it is not big enough
ghen a still bigger one must be formed and the fight must go on until we win."
"Has there been any complaint about
the wages the men get?" asked Senator

Complaint About Steel Wages. committee." Mr. Foster answ the complaint is partly with respect to wages. But there is a very strong com-plaint concerning the hours the men work. Our men look about and see the United States Government—which is sovereign in this country if anything is sovereign—dealing with its employees through the representatives of their organizations. They see that the Govern-ment of this great country does not balk

or hesitate to deal with and discuss all these matters with its employees.
"It meets them, hazgles and quibbles over particular schedules and works out the conclusion by this process of bar-gaining. And our men feel that if the great sovereign Government of

great sovereign Government of this country can do this Gary and his Steel Corporation cannot fail to do the same."
"You place collective bargaining first?" said Senator Boyah (Idaho). "Then the basis of the strike is the purpose to establish that principle?"
"That is a large part of it. I am positive that if that right had been recognized there would have been no strike."
At this point Senator McKellar (Tenn.) suddenly interjected the ques-(Tenn.) suddenly interjected the ques-tion that the committee and the audi-

ence had been waiting for-Mr. Foster' yndicalism and radical views. He asked: "Mr. Foster, do you favor rganized Government?"

organized Government?"
Mr. Foster was slightly shocked at the suddenness of the question, and hesitated a moment. The Senator handed to him a copy of the little red book on syndicalism, which hears Foster's name as one of the authors, and which has been the subject of so much discussion since the strike started.
"Are you the author of that book?"

"Are you the author of that book?"
Mr. Foster turned its leaves over
houghtfully, and finally replied: "I should have to read it through be-fore I could answer that question. The name on the cover is mine." Senator McKellar then read a para-

graph in which was described the pro-spective industrial revolution. The revo-lution, it was stated, must overturn the wage system, which is a gigantic rob-bery. The continued existence of so-

POLAND-BALTIC PROVINCES

'Ostico" Eastern Industrial and Commercial Company, Ltd., Danzig, Dominikswall i., requires agencies for first class capable firms. Branches in Warsaw and Riga and extensive sales organization. Large warehouse at bonded wharfs, Danzig, with railway connec-

me time the witness said:
"Not only as to that paragraph but
all these things, I can say they were written eight or nine years ago. I am written eight or nine years ago. I am one of those who have come from the slums. I have lived a life of hard experience, have seen the worst side of many things, have known many things with which I could not agree. I was at one time a follower and advocate of the syndicalist system. Since then I have become a little less impatient and ex-treme in my views—in fact, a great deal

McKellar Pins Him Down.

"But I want to know," insisted Sen ator McKellar, "whether you personally believe the statement about revolution that I have read?"

that I have read?"
"If I were writing a book now I would not include any of that," he finally said, "But," insisted Senator McKellar, "I want to know whether you believe that statement to-day. You can answer that question 'yes' or 'so."

Again Mr. Foster made indirect answer, saying:

There has been a great deal of pub-"There has been a great deal of publicity in connection with this matter, and the newspapers have treated the men who are in charge of this campaign most unfairly. Even Mr. Gompers has been lambasted from one end of the country to the other for his part in it—"
"Answer my question, please," insisted Mr. McKellar.
Mr. Foster proceeded as if he had not heard the interruption:
"The papers have tried to beat us in this campaign by making me and Mr.

this campaign by making me and Mr. Fitspatrick the issues, and misrepresenting us. I am not here to lie or to cavil. I will tell you the truth. If I hesitate it is because I do not feel that my answer will be fairly represented by the press. I have no possible objection to talking with all frankness to this committee if my personal opinions are of interest to them, and will do so if the press is excluded."

"But it is charged that the strike was in large part incited by radicals like yourself, and that it has not been sincerely supported by the American Fed-eration of Labor," suggested Senator Kenyon

"I have no desire whatever to do you any injustice, Mr. Foster," said Senator McKellar. "Mr. Gompers has told the committee that your views have been Foster Has Changed Views. "And he is right," replied Foster em

"I am not going to make an "Please, then, answer my question, whether you now believe the doctrine as stated here in this book," again reiterated Senator McKellar.

"I have no objection to giving aranswer for the committee, from which I am sure I will get a square deal.
will not—I feel that I should not—state my views to be misconstrued in the press of the country. Trade unions are based on fundamental principles of

economics, and as a trade unionist have never brought in outside question. "I have carefully avoided the intro "Each local organization was represented by two or three delegates in this conference. A great many complaints duction of questions of religion, of were brought forward by the men at the fundamentals of trade unionism. I the fundamentals of trade unionism. eral principles and programme of the American Federaton of Labor. These persistent attacks to make my persona inions an issue are simply

"But that issue is here; it has been made," said Senator Kenyon.
"I do not object to discussing al these things with the committee, but do protest against furnishing an op-portunity to biassed newspapers to ite about it as they have been doing all along," replied Mr. Poster. "A general repudiation of that pamphiet and of all the doctines in it is sufficient."
"And you do make that general re-?" asked Senator Kenyon.

Makes General Repudiation. "I do." Foster finally said. "The con-

duet of the strike has been in no wise affected by my personal views. It is quite possible that at times even Mr. Gompers may not agree with all the policies and proceedings of the American with his control of the policies and proceedings of the American with his control of the policies and proceedings of the American with his control of the policies and proceedings of the American with his control of the policies and proceedings of the polic Sederation of Labor, however influential avoided following ideas contrary "Many suggested scales and reorganissed scales have been referred to the committee." Mr. Foster answered to the improve the lot of the workingmen. I

"Your personal opinions," suggested Senator Walsh (Mass.), "may not be tent to which they have been promul-gated among the men of these organiza-tions is important. Therefore the Sen-ators feel that they are entitled to know

"There are among us some friends of labor unions, who nevertheless are at war with the employment of violence," interposed Senator Borah. "I am one of

these myself."
"And I. too," interjected Senator Mc-"If you have changed your views," "If you have changed your views," continued Mr. Borah, "you could not render a greater service to your cause and to the public than by telling the extent of that change. Personally I should be prejudiced against any cause in which you engaged if I thought you still entertain the same views that were expressed in that permitted."

in that pamphlet." Fears Publicity's Effect. "I have said that I did not," replied "but I have not desired that

FOR INDIAN SUMMER DAYS

of course impossible. For such

Indian Summer days the Simla is

an ideal felt. It is exceptionally

light in weight, but with the stam-

ina to hold its shape. Shown in

Artichoke Green, Dark Brown,

Pearl and Belgian.

HERE are days in Octo-

ber when a straw hat

would be comfortable but

iess about editorials. The important thing is to get the facts stated to the public, and you can do that. You don't need to fear about editorial expressions of hostility. Some of us here have been engaged for six months past in a cause in which the editorial expressions. in which the editorial expressions were generally decidedly adverse to us, but we find that public opinion nevertheless has been more and more railying to its support."

Mr. Foster said that in his participa-tion in the strike he was not been appropriately

Mr. Foster said that in his participa-tion in the strike he was not animated by the views expressed in his book. "I want to say this," he said. "The date of the last issue of the book, so far as I know, was 1911. In the last few weeks thousands of copies have been circulated through the steel district. It originally sold for 10 cents, but the price of those that have been circulated is given as 25 cents, I suppose, in order to show me as a grafter."

"Do you mean to say the mill owners

have secured copies and are having the book republished and circulated?" asked

"Do you still feel that you are what you called a syndicalist?" asked Senator McKellar. Mr. Foster. "I do not," Mr. Foster replied. "But

to try to enter into any explanation is tutile. With this committee alone I will talk for a week. But I will not talk Says He Has Been Misquoted. Mr. Foster declared he had been grossmisquoted since the strike began

"I couldn't say," replied Mr. Foster. "Some of them I still believe and some I don't." Sterling asked. 'What do you still believe in," asked

"Can't you fix the time when you un-erwent a change of views?" Senator

Senator McKellar.

"I really don't believe I could defend any of it." Mr. Foster replied.

After prolonged questioning by Senators Borah and Kenyon Mr. Foster said that he does not now entertain the views "as expressed in the book." He views "as expressed in the book." He

"Is it your purpose to conduct this strike in accordance with the principles of law and order?" asked Senator Borah. "Aboniutely," replied Mr. Foster. "My work is subject to careful scrutiny of the biggest men in the A. F. of L. I could have told Mr. Gompers that if I did any-thing the A. F. of L. objected to he need only drop a hint and I would retire." Mr. Foster said that his views did not nter into the strike. "I have not tried at any time " he said

All of his acts, he said, are under the

I. W. W. at the Budapest Congress in 1961, but he left the I. W. W. soon after that. Asked if he knew Jacob Margolis, attorney for the I. W. W. Poster ad-

In reply to questions by Senator Phipps Mr. Foster said that more than 80 per cent of the employees of the branches of the steel industry affected by the strike have quit work.

"This strike arose from the refusal
of a conference by the companies," Mr.

er said. "The strike was not post poned at the request of the President because while in some plants we might have been able to postpone it, there were whole groups of plants where the com-panies were carrying on the policy of wholesale discharges of the men. "The men wanted betfer conditions, and felt that their organizations have been in existence long enough to demand better conditions. The men were told by outsiders that the A. F. of L.

wanted them to postpone the strike for that reason. The men would not have struck if it had been possible to post-Mr. Foster said he was in harmony

"I am not 100 per cent, in harmony with his views but I am on most of

BRINGS ON ANARCHY Tells Senators Refusal to Arbitrate Is Dangerous.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 .- In refusing to arbitrate the steel strike Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, "is sowing the seeds of anarchy," the Senate committee investigating the strike was told to-day by Michael F. Tighe, president of the Amaigamated Association of Iron. Steel

and Tin Workers.
"I was very much put out yesterday
by Judge Gary's refusal to compromise or arbitrate this issue," said Mr. Tighe.

'He is sowing the seeds of anarchy, promoting the insidious doctrine that there is no way out of industrial difficulties except by the destruction of one side of

Tighe reiterated that the "close shop" was not an issue and said the union leaders could not comply with President Wilson's request to postpone the strike until after the industrial con-

FOURTEEN DOLLARS

need not Suffer



from being the truth about the industry."
Mr. Tighe repeated the charge that the steel corporation early in its history had appropriated, \$20,000,000 to fight unions, and gave names of his inform-ants. The unions, he said, had never sought the "closed shop," but "union

shops."
"When the management signs a contract as to scales and working conditions it is a union shop," he explained.
"The effect is the same as a closed shop, isn't it?" asked Senator Sterling (S. D.)

"No," said Tighe. "We are not asking for closed shops and never have."

Mr. Tighe read an advertisement of 1905, credited to the United States Steel Corporation, which said:
"Men wanted—Syrians, Poles

marks about foreigners now," Tighe re-marked, "are not well taken, in view of

there was a steady increase of foreign workmen in the steel company's mills?" asked Senator Walsh (Dem., Mass). "Yes, I do," Mr. Tighe answered. Declaring that the present strike was preceded by universal demands for ori ganization from steel workers, Mr. Tighe

how many men had joined for the strike. Initiation fees had been lowered during the organization campaign.
On October 1, he said, 363,600 men were on strike. "How many

"How many of those strikers cannot speak English?" asked Chairman Kenbut said: "To be frank about the matter I think the largest percentage of them

Was I.W.W. Delegate at Budapest.

Foster said that he represented the Market of the conference, was expected to be a garization," Mr. Tighe concluded, "if it the conference, was expected to be a conclitatory factor in the dispute.

W. W. at the Budapest Congress in ments. The corporations have used the ments. The corporations have used the political conference. The trouble arose when the railroad unions were saked to appoint four delegation. It was to protest that neither our organisms bedges to the conference. The four brothactorney for the I. W. W. Foster admitted that he knew him and conferred Labor has any vicious element in it."

with him in Pittsburg last August, but denied that the steel strike was mentioned.

"This strike was called," Mr. Tighe said, "because Judge Gary was "In mentioned. that there would have been no strike."
"Why could not it be delayed at the
President's request," asked Chairman

"Because there were a number of I W. W. organizers among the men," said Mr. Tighe.

REED TELLS LINCOLN Senator Shows Its Flaws to Crowd in Nebraska.

the City Auditorium here to-night, Senator James A. Roed, Democrat of Mis-sourt, said the League of Nations would

breed rather than prevent wars.

For the United States to become a party to the League of Nations, he asserted, "would mean that Americans would have to pour out their blood in would have to pour out their cloud in controversies nine thousand miles from our shores." Declaring that President Wilson had said that the assembly of the league was only a "debating so-ciety," the Missouri Senator described the assembly as a powerful part of the league and declared that it elected four of the nine members of the league's council.

Carl Gray, president of the Western Maryland, and R. H. Aishton, regional director for the Northwestern Region, in that cabacity.

As a member of the league the United States, Senator Reed asserted, would undertake to respect and preserve against external attack the existing political independence of members of

political independence of members of the league.

This, he declared, would be an absolute contract and the United States would have to defend against attack every member of the league whether "they are right or wrong." If the province of Shantung were given to Japan, Shantung rebelled and China went to her aid the United States would be bound by contract "to use her blood by contract." bound by contract "to use her blood in the quarrels of those yellow men," the speaker said. BRIG.-GEN. JADWIN IS SAFE.

merican Has Left Territory Under Bolshevik Control.

Paris, Oct. 3.—Brig.-Gen. Edgar Jad-win, representative of the American peace delegation, who went to Russia the strike until after the industrial conference next week, because the I. W. W. organizers were active among the men and would have succeeded in calling the succeeded in calling with according to a message to the some "speradic strikes." my opinions should be made a subject of "information given to you by Judge ditorial controversy to the possible injury of our cause."

"Oh, well," suggested Senator Borah, "the public has come to care less and stead consisted of the statements made sheviki.

INDUSTRIAL PARLEY STARTS ON MONDAY

President's Illness Not to Interfere With Conference in Washington Next Week.

PLACATING RAIL UNIONS

Hines Suggests Solution of Representation Objection Made by the Big Four.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Illness of President Wilson will not interfere with the plans for holding the Industrial Conference, which will open here on Monday, it was announced officially to-day. In the event that President Wilson is not able to address a communication to the gathering Secretary Tumulty will notify the delegates of the President's desires regarding the selection of a permanent presiding officer.

The conference will begin at 2:36 o'clock Monday afternoon in the Pan-American Building. John Harrett, Director-General of the Pan-American Union, will welcome the delegates and turn over to them the use of the building. Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, it was announced to-day, will open the conference. The body will prescribe its own rules, and in the absence of suggestions from the President will cleen its own permanent chairman. sence of suggestions from the President will elect its own permanent chairman.

Amicable settlement of the disput
over the railroad unions' representation

in the conference appeared possible to-

consideration by the unipus, with opti-mism frankly expressed in official cir-cles that it would be accepted. Timothy Shea of the firemen, who announced to-day that the four brother-hoods did not expect to have delegates at the conference because the basis of representation offered to the unions was unsetisfactory, said he was in com-munication with the chiefs of the three other brotherhoods and with the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but that no decision was possible before to-morrow. He declined to state what the Railroad Administration had offered until the proposal was acted

Appointment May End Priction. Appointment of B. M. Jewell, acting resident of the Railway Employees' Separtment of the Federation, as one of the representatives of the public

upon finally.

gates to the conference. The four broth-erhoods desired to name all four men, claiming that the American Federation of Labor delegates would represent the unions affiliated with that organization. These unions, however, insisted that they should be allowed to participate in se lecting the four men representing the railroad employees especially, and when an agreement seemed impossible the unions joined in suggesting to Mr. Hines to change the basis of union representa-tion by allowing the heads of all recog-nized labor organizations to participate. REED TELLS LINCOLN

As this was impossible, owing to the short time remaining before the conference opens, the counter suggestion was made which it was hoped would end the

Appointment of Mr. Jewell, announced by the Labor Department and not by the White House, gives the railroad unions a special delegate outside of the four big brotherhoods, which meets their demands. Considerable surprise was occasioned in some quarters, however by the inclusion of one of the mos-active of federation officials, who has higher wages during the reconstruction period, as one of the representatives of the unorganized public took the place of Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, who declined to serve. Railroad executives will have only two

representatives in the conference. Mr Hines announced that he had appointed Maryland, and R. H. Aishton, regional director for the Northwestern Region, in that capacity.

Three women were added to the list Three women were added to the list of representatives of the general public at the conference, bringing the total number of delegates expected to be present up to fifty-eight. The women named are Miss Ida Tarbell, writer: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Miss Gertrude Narum of Chicago, who during the war was assistant to the Director of the Bureau of Investigation and Inspection of the De-

WATER-GROUND

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DETECTIVE IS SHOT IN CHASE OF TAXICAB

Detective William Keil, attached to the

Chauffeus Escapes in Exciting Broadway Episole.

rarrant squad of the Domestic Relations Graham, a taxicab chauffeur, for several reeks, caught a sight of the man this morning about 12:30 o'clock in front of the Moulin Rouge Cafe, in Forty-eighth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue. Graham saw Kell at the same time, jumped into a taxicab standing there and started away.

Keil fred one shot at the tires of the axicob, but missed. But the noise of the shot was sufficient to interrupt the merrymaking in the Moulin Rouge, Rec-tor's and the Palais Royal, all of them within fifty yards of the trouble. Every body in each of the three places left whatever it was they had been drinking whatever it was they had been drinking, everybody in the Automat and the other restaurants nearby left theid sand-wiches and in no time at all the street was crowded. In the throng were Detectives James E. Smith and Joseph Wey of Headquarters, who had heard the shot, recognized Keil and had run to see if they could be of assistance.

Both Smith and Wey ran into the street to try to stop the taxicab, and

street to try to stop the taxicab, and just at that time Kell fired again. The bullet struck Smith in the left side. Meanwhile Graham had turned his taxicab down Broadway, with a score or to Eleventh avenue, where he turned He then ran into a tenement in 635 West Forty-fourth street and escaped. Smith was taken to Believue Hospital, where was said he was seriously wounded, ut would recover. Smith lives in 1801 but would recover. Smith lives Southern boulevard, The Bronx.

BROKER INDICTED IN TRADING FRAUD First Case Under Customers' Orders Section.

erday by the county Grand Jury against Frederick D. Armstrong, the head of Armstrong & Co., a brokerage house formerly at 52 Broadway which closed May 5. Among them was one charging

sistant to the Director of the Bureau of Investigation and Inspection of the Department of Labor.

The Investment Bankers Association announced to-day that its representatives will be Edgar L. Marsten of Blair & Co., New York, and Howard W. Fenten, vice-president of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. The National Industrial Board has not yet made public the names of its five delegates

But that wasn't enough!

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The Authors:

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